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first record of the occurrence of the species so far north, the other record being the specimen recorded from Maryland by Mr. Figgins.

I have recently learned that the species is a common summer resident in Albermarle County, Va., where Mr. Rufus Barringer, of Charlottesville, took several birds and their nests and eggs last summer. It seems now that the species is a fairly common summer resident in the State. No doubt it will be found nesting abundantly in southeastern Virginia if the proper territory is searched. But already its status as a Virginian summer resident is well established, first by my record, and now by Mr. Barringer's 'take.' — JOHN W. DANIEL, JR., *Lynchburg, Va.*

Louisiana and Mississippi Bird Notes. — On March 19, 1898, while on a collecting trip in Jefferson Parish, across the Mississippi from New Orleans, I noticed what seemed to be a dull-looking Finch in the upper branches of a small tree, feeding on the buds. I shot it, and was astonished to find it a young male Louisiana Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*). It was in rather dull, but not worn, plumage, and the adult red was beginning to show on the loreal and mental regions. Besides being so far from its usual course of migration, it was very early, April 2, being the earliest date for the arrival of either of our other Tanagers, *Piranga rubra* putting in its appearance on that date in 1898.

On a collecting trip in Amite County, Miss., my brother, W. B. Allison, and myself, saw several Thrushes on Sept. 18, 1897, that we took for *Hylocichla fuscescens*; two specimens were secured, but, owing to bad condition of the birds, and to lack of time, only one was skinned. Two of the birds were seen the following day.

The specimen in question was recently identified by Dr. Fisher as *Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*; this greatly extends the range of this subspecies, and the fact that more than one was seen lends additional importance to the record.

Rowing across the bay in front of Bay St. Louis, Miss., on May 11, 1899, I was very much surprised to see a Loon (*Gavia imber*), sitting on the water a few hundred yards distant. I was at first rather loth to believe that this species could be on the Gulf Coast so early in the season; but the bird remained all through the fall, and I frequently watched it, and heard its unmistakable, weird laugh. As nearly as I could tell, it was a young male.

On August 23, of the same year, I saw two Black-bellied Plovers (*Charadrius squatarola*), feeding singly, together, or with Spotted Sandpipers (*Actitis macularia*), at different times of the day. There is nothing remarkable about the fact that the Plovers were there, but the most interesting thing was that both, which finally flew by me within thirty or forty feet, were in *full black-bellied plumage*, showing that, unless by color change and not molt, the black does not pass away in the fall specimens. — ANDREW ALLISON, *New Orleans, La.*